

the whole of the digits white; hind feet very short in proportion to the general size; fifth hind toe very long, reaching, without claw, nearly to the end of the second phalanx of the fourth. Tail slender, finely haired, uniformly dark brown throughout.

Skull rather thin and papery for its size, with a large rounded brain-case, and broad rounded interorbital space, whose edges are quite unbeaded, scarcely even angular. Zygomatic plate narrow, slanting backwards in front. Palatal foramina large and open, not quite reaching backwards to the level of the front of $\underline{m.1}$. Posterior edge of palate level with the middle of $\underline{m.3}$. Bullæ small.

Molars large and oblong, as in *Oryzomys* and *Rhipidomys*.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female skin):—

Head and body 117 millim.; tail 123; hind foot (moistened) 21·8; ear (e.) 17.

Skull: basal length 24, basilar length 21·7, greatest breadth 15·4; nasals $10\cdot3 \times 3\cdot6$; interorbital breadth 5; interparietal $3\cdot2 \times 10\cdot2$; length of zygomatic plate 2·2; palate length from hensenion 12; diastema 7·8; palatal foramina $5\cdot5 \times 2\cdot4$; length of upper molar series 4·7.

This fluffy-haired Vesper Mouse has very much the appearance of an *Acodon*, say of *A. olivaceus*, but its short feet and broad heavy molars show that it is essentially different from any member of that group.

X.—*On some Coccidæ obtained by Mr. C. A. Barber in the Island of Antigua, W.I.* By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Entomologist of the New Mexico (U.S.A.) Agricultural Experiment Station.

WHEN leaving Antigua Mr. Barber was so kind as to send me a parcel of scale-insects which he had collected there; and as the specimens prove to be of considerable interest, the following notes are offered.

(1) *Orthezia insignis*, Douglas.

On roots and stems of *Clitorea ternatea* and stems of *Coleus*; very destructive to the latter. This extremely troublesome species is getting very widespread; out of doors in the tropics and in temperate regions in hothouses.

(2) *Dactylopius longispinus*, Targ.-Tozz.
(*longifilis*, Comstock).

On *Adiantum* and other ferns (*Dr. Freeland*). "Very destructive to the more delicate ferns." I have no doubt that this is correctly identified, though the material being all in alcohol makes the determination difficult.

(3) *Phenacoccus yuccæ*, Coquillett (*Dactylopius mexicanus*, Ckll.), var. *Barberi*, v. nov.

♀. Length about 5, breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Specimens in alcohol look like a *Monophlebus*, and are whitish, nude, shiny, with the segmentation distinct. Legs and antennæ pale reddish brown, shiny.

Antennæ 9-jointed, joint 9 about one third longer than 8; 7 a little longer than 8; 6 about as long as 7—in fact 4, 5, 6, and 7 practically equal; 3 a little longer than 4, 1 about as long as 2.

Tibia and femur with rows of bristles; tibial bristles about twelve in a row, femoral about seven. Trochanter with five bristles and a long hair. Digitules all filiform. Claw with a small denticle on its inner side.

Anogenital ring with six stout bristles.

Sides of segments with patches of small spines.

This may be a distinct species, but I cannot be sure of this without seeing living, or, at least, dry (not alcoholic) specimens.

Found on *Allamanda* and *Thunbergia grandiflora*, and also on *Coleus* and *Croton* near the *Thunbergia*. It is not confined to Antigua; Mr. Barber sent it also from St. Kitts, on plant unknown; and Mr. Urich sends it from St. Ann's, Trinidad, on orange. The typical form of the species is found in California and Mexico. Sometimes the antennæ have only eight joints in Mexican specimens; it was on such that I founded my *Dactylopius mexicanus*.

(4) *Lecanium batatæ*, sp. n.

♀. Length 3, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$, height 1 millim. Soft, pale ochreous, shiny; posterior incision short, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. long. Outline of scale broad oval. Legs extremely small, very pale brown. Margin with fairly stout and large simple spines, the largest of which are indistinctly bifid at tips. Spiracular spines stout, one long and two short.

Legs ordinary; trochanter with a very long bristle. Tibia about as long as femur; tarsus more than half length of tibia.

Claw curved, digitules of claw extremely large and stout, extending considerably beyond claw. Tarsal digitules filiform, with small knobs.

Antennæ 8-jointed, tapering; joint 3 longest, much longer than 2 or 4; 2 subequal with 4 or a little longer; 5 shorter than 4; 6 and 7 equal and shorter than 5; 8 about or hardly as long as 4.

Anal plates triangular, the outer sides subequal; hind ends rounded, and bearing four short bristles.

Derm colourless, with extremely large but indistinct round gland-pits.

On the tuberous roots of the batata or sweet potato (*Ipomœa batatas*), Feb. 25, 1893.

The discovery of a *Lecanium* in such a situation as this was quite unexpected. The species has a general resemblance to *L. terminaliæ* in shape and size, but does not seem to be very closely allied to any described form.

(5) *Chionaspis minor*, Maskell.

In great quantity on twigs of *Hibiscus*; Clare Hall, and from Dr. Freeland.

(6) *Chionaspis citri*, Comstock.

It is unfortunate that this species, so destructive to *Citrus*-trees, has reached Antigua.

(7) *Parlatoria Pergandei*, Comstock,
var. *crotonis*, v. nov.

♀. Scale white or brownish, second skin pale reddish brown, suffused with black in the middle. ♀ insect practically as in *Pergandei*; a Jamaican specimen shows the grouped glands present, caudolaterals 5, cephalolaterals 6. On *Croton* (Dr. Freeland). I also found it on *Croton* in Jamaica, at Kingston. It does not seem to live at all on *Citrus*, the food-plant of typical *Pergandei*; the latter has not been found in Antigua or Jamaica.

(8) *Aspidiotus rapax*, Comstock.

On cones of *Casuarina*. Many specimens show parasite-holes.

Las Cruces, New Mexico, U.S.A.,
April 25, 1895.